HAD TO SPIRIT SHENKLE PERSECUTED BECAUSE HURLED BY A LOCOMOTIVE OUT OF EAST ST. LOUIS. HE LOVED HIS CHILD.

Militia Held Angry Crowd at Relay Depot While Officers and Prisoner Boarded Train on the City's Outskirts -Boys and Men Had Missiles.



Albert Shenkle, guarded by militia, being taken through East St. Louis. The party stopped over in East St. Louis to wait train going to Chester, where prison er was lodged in Penitentiary.

le a crowd of almost a thousand men, and children, many of whom were and children, many of whom were and smiled as they thought of the prospect of hurling them at Shenkle. Small boys had carried a coll of heavy wire to the tool-chief of Police Hauss and Special house behind the new Relay Station, It was rumored that an attempt would be

Beriff Conies and the soldiers.

The soldiers formed around the Sheriff and his prisoner, placing them in a hollow quare, and marched to the East St. Louis

in a steel cage, and all of the doors to the calaboose were tightly fastened.

Guards were detailed around the station. nts of the city saw the soldiers

narching through the town with the pris-ner, and by noon the news had spread all

Throughout the day several hundred per-cons stood around the police station. The nature of the prisoner's crime was at first unknown, but it soon leaked out, and as it did there could be heard murmurings of anger and threats directed against him. It was learned that he was to be taken to the Southern Illinois Penitentiary on the atternoon train, and men, women and chil-dryn armed themselves with various misslies and gathered at the Relay Depot. This crowd was augmented by ourlosity seekrtly before train time one of the largest crowds ever seen at the Relay

Station had gathered.

Anger and vengeance were pictured in the features of the men, and the women silent-

Carrollton, March 1.—George Albert Shen-

the the Whitehall man who, on December is last, criminally assaulted Grace Gillen, the B-year-old daughter of Charles E. Gillen, a prominent Whitehall business man, is now confined within the walls of the Chester Penitentiary on an indeterminate sentence pronounced upon him by Judge C. P. Thompson of the Circuit Court of Greene

The threatened violent death at the hands

of a mob, to prevent which four companies of the Illinois National Guard escorted the prisoner from Springfield to Carrollton this morning, has been averted.

It was all done so quiety—the soldiers

slipped into town with their prisoner so sliently, and his sentence from the court, after a plea of guilty had been entered,

ame so expeditiously—that the little village f Carrollton had hardly aroused itself to appreciation of what had taken place afore the matter was a closed incident and harkel was once when a closed incident and

ser Thomas Enright of East St. Louis
Sheriff Isaac Conles of Greene County
ited Albert Shenkle from the police stato the Illinois Central shops, at the
limits, where a train was stopped and
prisoner put aboard (a. Che. r. wh. te
was placed in the Penitentiary.
he prisoner arrived at noon, over the
care and Alton Railroad, in charge of
riff Conles and the soldiers.
he soldiers formed around the Sheriff
scanned by the crowd. Shenkle was not
among them.

prisoner, placing them in a hollow among them.

and marched to the East St. Louis train is ready to depart," shouted a loud-train is ready to depart," shouted a loud-train is ready to depart, " shouted a loud-train is ready to depart," thoused a loud-train is ready to depart, " shouted a loud-train is ready to depart," shouted a loud-train is ready to depart, " shouted a loud-train is ready to depart," shouted a loud-train is ready to depart, " shouted a loud-train is ready to depart," shouted a loud-train is ready to depart, " shouted a loud-train is ready to depart," shouted a loud-train is ready to depart, " shouted a loud-train is ready to depart," shouted a loud-train is ready to depart, " shouted a loud-train is ready to depart," shouted a loud-train is ready to depart, " shouted a loud-train is ready to depart," shouted a loud-train is ready to depart, " shouted a loud-train is ready to depart," shouted a loud-train is ready to depart, " shouted a loud-train is ready to depart," shouted a loud-train is ready to depart, " shouted a loud-train is ready to depart," shouted a loud-train is ready to depart, " shouted a loud-train is ready to depart," shouted a loud-train is ready to depart, " shouted a loud-train is ready to depart," shouted a loud-train is ready to depart it crowd agreed with him and gathered about lers, whom they plied with qu as to the disposition of the prisoner and his robable time of arrival at the station.

Some members of the crowd boarded the train. The others were nonplused. They realized that they had been outwitted by the authorities. They would not even get a chance to see the man.

At the Jilinois Central shops on the outskirts of the city the train was stopped, and the prisoner, guarded by Chief Hauss, De-

tective Enright and Sheriff Conlee, was placed aboard.

Shenkle was heavily manacled and was paisled with fear. His coat collar was turned up, and it was almost necessary for the officers to carry him onto the train. Loud hisses and murmurings greeted him

There was little more after that. Shenkel was as quietly taken back to the train as he had been brought to the Courthouse and taken to Chester, a detail of twenty militianen being dispatched with him.

Shenkle Admitted His Guilt.

Shenkel admitted to The Republic cor-respondent to-day the crime with which he

was charged. "I can admit to you," he said, "that I am guilty as they say. I had not intended, however, to commit a crime. I was intoxicated at the time and did not

know what I was doing."

Shenkel is a sparely built man, 24 years old. His hair is a dull brown in color, and he wears a slight growth of mustache and sideburns. His eye is that of a fearless

man, but it has a wild and at times ar-most a timid expression. Sheriff Conlee tells this story of his ex-

periences with Shenkel: "The crime was committed about 9 o'clock in the evening

CHANCE TO GET AT PRISONER.

CARROLLTON AVENGERS HAD NO

Sam Moser Tells How the New Amish Church Wrecked His Home and Happiness.

WAS REPRIMANDED IN CHURCH.

Witness Breaks Down When He Speaks of "Hannah and the Boys," His

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Pekin, Ill., March 1.-Expert medical tesmony and the testimony of the defendant marked to-day's progress in the Samuel Moser murder trial. The defense rested its ase at 6 o'clock to-night, and the State will nake its rebuttal to-morrow. The closing arguments will probably begin early toorrow afternoon. It is the general opinion among members of the bar and all who have followed the now famous trial that Attorney Green has made out a strong case for the defense, and a lenient verdict, if not an acquittal, is anticipated.

By medical testimony of old and honored physicians the defense has shown the de-fendant to have been insane, by an abundance of witnesses, including members of Moser's family, the defendant's persecu-tion at the hands of the New Amish Church tion at the hands of the New Amish Caurch has been proven, and by a great number of other witnesses it has been established that the defendant was a good husband and father. This is the defense's whole case.

Believe Moser Insane.

Doctor N. B. Crawford of Eureka was cross-examined by the State this morning. Nothing new was developed, and the doctor remained firm in his statement that he considered the defendant insane at the

dered the defendant insane at th lime of the murder of Mrs. Moser and the

Doctor J. M. Cody of Tremont testified that he had known the wife of the defendant and had treated her professionally in August, September and October, 1838. The doctor also saw much of Moser at that time, and subsequently the defendant visited the doctor's office about the 1st of May last year. This was only a few days before the murder. Doctor Cody testified that at the time of Moser's visit to the office, and because of his observation of the defendant on many other occasions, he formed the opinion that Moser was insane.

"I believe that at the time of the murder Moser was an insane man, afflicted with a form of insanity called paranoia." said Doctor Cody. The witness explained that paranoia is hereditary, chronic and incurable, and that a paranoia is driven irresistibly to his acts, even though he knows what the results may be. The cross-examination falled to shake the testimony in the least.

Samuel Moser, the defendant, was the Doctor J. M. Cody of Tremont testified

what the results may be. The cross-examination failed to shake the testimony in the least.

Samuel Moser, the defendant, was the last witness for the defense. He took the stand at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The courtroom was packed almost to the point of suffocation, and intense interest was manifested in the testimony of the self-confessed murderer.

Tells of His Persecution.

Great difficulty was experienced in securing Soherent and intelligible answers from the defendant, and much of his testimony was in monosyllables, answering "Yes" or "No" to question of counsel. His testimony, on the whole, however, was satisfactory, and there were many was eyes in the husined room during the pitiful tale of persecution and of a ruined home.

Mcser testified that he was 33 years old. He told of his marriage to Hanuah Hohulin of Goodfield in 1890. They both belonged to the New Amish Church at that time. Defendant ceased being a member of the church while he lived at Gridley. This was about five years ago. One Sunday, in the church, he was holding his baby. Ezra, in his arms. The child was asleep, and when it awoke Sam tock the baby in his arms. The baby stood up on its father's lap and rested its little hands on Sam's shoulders. Rudolph Witzig, the old preacher, called out to Sam, telling him to put the child down. Witzig told him he was making an idol of his child. He reprimanded Sam bitterly, and the church demanded an apology. Sam would not admit that he had done wrorg, ard he was expelled from the church. Then, after that he was shunned by all his friends. His own father and mother and brothers and sistera made an outcrst of him. He could not eat at the same table with him. Sam's wife clung to her faith and the church. Their home life was wrecked, though their love remained strong. Sam told of his wanderings, how he went out to Oregon trying to find a new home, and then to Minnesota, but his wife would not stay away from her Amish people, and he couldn't live among them.

The defendant testified that he remembered noth

INTO A LOAD OF SAWDUST.

William Heitzmann, In an Attempt to Stop a Runaway Horse, Was Struck by a Switch Engine and Escaped Injury.



WILLIAM HEITZMANN, Who was struck by a locomotive and hurled into a wagonload of sawdust without injury.

attached to a runabout late yesterday afternoon William H. Heltzmann, a guard at the House of Refuge, was struck by an Anheuser-Busch switch engine, hurled 30 feet in the air and alignted in a dray wagon, filled with eawdust, unscathed. "Billy" Heltzmann says his escape from death or serious injury was miraculous. The horse and runabout is owned by Henry Relfelss, liveryman at No. 233 South Seventh street. The rig had been ordered by a patron of the stable and was in walting in the driveway, when the horse being in the driveway, when the horse be-came frightened at the escaping steam from a gasoline automobile and plunged through the entrance north on Seventh

909 Whitnell avenue and was standing at the corner of the Wyoming street and Sev-enth street intersection waiting for a thbound car of the Catalan street division. He saw the maddened animal leave the stable, which is only thirty yards south the stable, which is only thirty yards south of the Wyoming street intersection, and, before it had an opportunity to get fairly started on its wild run, he leaped into the seat of the runabout, unloosened the lines from the whip socket, and made every possible effort to stop the horse. His efforts were unavailing, and the horse rushed north on Seventh street directly toward the Annennal street Arsenal street

Pluckily Heitzmann tugged on the reins and made futile efforts to stop the frightened beast.
"My thoughts were centered on stopping

possibility of a collision with an engine or a freight train never entered my head. I heard the whistle and saw the engine when within about thirty yards of the track. I thought I could beat the engine across the track and relaxed my hold on the reins urging the horse forward. The enimal

cleared the track all right, but the engine struck the rear wheels of the buggy. "The cushion on the seat had become "The cushion on the seat had become displaced and was at my back. To this fortunate circumstance I attribute the fact that I was not injured by the force of the concussion. The next thing I knew I was sailing through the air at an awful rate. When I finally landed I thought I had struck a feather bed. I scrambled to my feet and found that I was on the top of a load of sawdust. load of sawdust.

"The driver of the dray wagon was as much astonished as I was. The horse was running north on Seventh street at a lively clip, and may be running yet for all I know. My left hand is slightly scratched end my left hip is bruised a little, but saide from that I feel no ill effects. That cushion and that sawdust saved me.'

Mr. Reifelss declared that the runaway was due to carelessness on the part of his stable employes, who did not properly tie the animal in the driveway of the stable. THe estimated the damage to the runabou

at \$50.

Heltzmann is an expert whip, and for many years drove one of the most fractious teams ever attached to a city ambulance.

He is 20 years old.

FIRE DESTROYS WOOLEN MILL

Only Manufactory in City and Employes May Suffer.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Wenona, Ill., March 1.-The large woolen mill at Lacon, operated by J. W. Grieves & Son, burned to the ground about 3 o'cloc this morning. This enterprise was the only one possessed by the town, and inasmuch as its destruction throws about 150 employes out of work, it will be a serious blow to the business of the city generally.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL, WITH FAIR AMENDMENT, PASSES

St. Louis, Charleston and Buffalo Exposition Items Added to Appropriation Measure.

Senate in All-Night Session Considers and Acts on St. Louis Fair and Other Important Amendments, Which Now Go to Conference.

The Republic Bureau.
Ith St. and Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, March 2, 2 a. m.—At 1:15 this
morning the Senate passed the sundry

civil bill would necessitate an extra ses-sion, the House will undoubtedly yield, The conferces will be named to-day.

COURSE OF THE FAIR BILL DURING THE DAY.

The Republic Bureau,
18th St. and Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, March 1.—The St. Louis
World's Fair bill to-day was put on the
sundry civil bill, and there is little doubt that this insures its passage. This was done about 4 o'clock by Senator Cockrell. The Sunday-closing amendment goes with it, and it is so welded to the Buffalo and Charleston exposition projects, which were made a part of the same amendment, that they are all bound to stand or fall together. There is practically no doubt of their passage. The fallure of the sundry civil bill would necessitate an extra session of Congress.

Congress:

The long campaisn of World's Fair legislation, therefore, is nearly at an end. When this bill goes back to the House, probably a separate vote on the exposition amendment will be demanded by Mr. Cannon. It will be impossible to defeat it, as the friends of St. Louis, of Buffalo and of Charleston all would yate together to adopt Charleston all would vote together to adopt the amendment. There would be no way to reach one appropriation without injuring

Senator Depew first offered the Buffalo Exposition bill as an amendment, and Senand the St. Louis bill, with the Charleston amendment added. This being accepted by Chairman Allison and adopted, after long discussion of a point of order against it, made by McComas of Maryland, the three will go to the House as one amendm FAIR BILL IN CONFERENCE:

DOUBLE CHANCE FOR ST. LOUIS.

This action was taken to-day after the House had, by a vote of 163 to \$4, voted to insist on rejecting the Charleston amendment, and to send the bill back to conference. The Fair bill proper still remains in conference, and will serve as a double

chance for St. Louis if any is needed.

The proceedings in the House pere animated and showed that the Charleston men had been working hard to gain recruits. Whatever may be said in criticism of Mr. Tillman, it must be admitted that in his management of the matter from the stand-point of looking after South Carolina he has shown sagacity and his engagement has

House adopt the Sunday-closing amendment, and ask no further conference on the Charleston item. Elliott of South Carolina made a motion that the House recede from the latter. One hour was allowed for de-

bate. The following colloquy occurred as to the Sunday-closing amendment: Mr. Gaines: "Is this exhibition at St. Louis to be closed on Sunday?"

Mr. Tawney: "The House has so agreed

by the adoption of the conference report on the Senate amendment, which is intended to close the exhibition on Sunday." Mr. Gaines: "Then it will be closed?"

Mr. Tawney: "I do not know whether it will be closed; whether it will have that effect I don't know."

Mr. Steele: "That is not fair; there is no question that it will be closed."

Mr. Butler: "I understand that by the

adoption of the conference report it is the understanding that this Exposition will be closed on Sunday." TAWNEY OPPOSES THE

CHARLESTON PROJECT.

Mr. Tawney: "That is the purpose of it.
I will occupy a few moments in answer or
in opposition to the motion of the gentleman
from South Carolina. I am not, in opposing this motion, necessarily opposed to the South Carolina Exposition; nor am I neces-sarily opposed to the Government appro-priating a sum of money for the purpose of making an exhibit there."

Mr. Tawney then made an urgent argu-Mr. Tawney then made an urgent argument in support of his motion. He said:
"Some gentlemen on the other side appeal to the sympathy of this House for the proposition on the ground that we ought not to discriminate against sections of the country. I find, Mr. Speaker, that we have appropriated heretofore for two classes of expositions, one international and the other purely local. The Centennial Exposition was the first and then the Columbian Expowas the first and then the Columbian Expesition, and then the proposed Louisians Exposition. Now, in addition to those three we have had eight expositions and the amount of money appropriated by the Government either to aid in carrying forward ernment either to aid in carrying forward these expositions or for the purpose of making a Government exhibit, I find that \$1,990,000 went to the Southern section of our country. They had four of these exposition, and four were in the North and the Northern expositions, purely local, got \$1,680,000. As the gentleman from Massachusetts said, the Southern section had far less than one-half the population that the North had.

"You may say that the proposed appropriation for the St. Louis Exposition goes also largely for the benefit of that section of the country. So that the gentlemen have a ground to claim that we are discriminating against the Southern section of the country if we disagree to this amendment.

"But there is a vast difference between these two propositions. The one is international in its character; the one commemorates one of the greatest events of the history of our country, and it will also commemorate the first great international event in the history of our country, and the other exposition is nothing more or less than a State fair, such as almost every trate, has every year. We are asked to State has every year. We are asked to contribute to that fair an exhibit which will cost the Government of the United States an amount equal to the total amount invested by the people of South Carolina in that exposition."

OF CHARLESTON ARE HEARD.

On behalf of the motion to concur Elliott had enlisted speakers on both sides of the House, including Davidson of Wisconsin, who appealed for this appropriation in order to cement more closely the reunited North and South; and William A. Smith of Michael South; and William A. Smith of Michael Concerns and William A.

"They are the gathering places where those of our citizens are attaining the best advantage. They are places where new ideas get into the minds of men and are born for

the benefit of civilization and mankind, and I am willing to take this one additional step in the interest of that historical State of

washington, March 2, 2 a. m.—
morning the Senate passed the sundry civil bill, with an amendment attached making appropriations for the St. Louis, Buffalo and Charleston expositions.

The bill, having previously passed the House, now goes to conference. The World's Fair proposition, however, is in a much stronger position than when it went to conference standing only on its own bottom.

South Caronna.

Mr. Cannon, chairman of the Appro-tions Committee, said:

Mr. Cannon, chai

"I stood and worked and voted as hard as I could against committing the Government to the St. Louis Exposition. But when com-mitted, that committal became an obliga-tion. Now, upon a provision to meet that obligation another body, in the closing days of this Congress, adopts this additional leg-islation, giving \$250,000 for the purpose of a Giovernment exhibit at Charleston. So far as the Senate is concerned, it says to friends of the St. Louis Exposition: The obligation to St. Louis shall not be fulfilled unless you will drag through also this appropriation for Charleston.

"Now, as I have said a hundred times be-

"Now, as I have said a hundred times before, the rule is that the body which proposes legislation upon an appropriation bill must recede if the other body persists in its objection. I have no dgubt that the Senate will recede if the House will insist on its disagreement of this amendment.
"It is all very nice to talk about 'the old flag and an appropriation,' and about sentiment and about the first battle of the Revolution (if the first battle was fought in that part of the country), and about Moultrle and about Fort Sumter and about the 'bloody chasm' and about the era of peace and good will. I submit that, with appropriations piling mountain high, the appropriations piling mountain high, the time has come to have a little sentiment time has come to have a little sentiment for the taxpayer. (Applause.) Therefore, I want to give notice now that, to the best of my ability, my volce, weak though it may be, and my vote, though it counts but one-from this on my volce and my vote are against any and all propositions that will take money from the public treasury for expositions. Give us a rest. (Loud applause).

CHARLESTON PROPOSITION

REJECTED BY BIG MAJORITY.

After speeches by Talbert of South Caro Charleston, the question was put on Mr.

Charleston, the question was put on Mr. Elliott's motion. By a vote of nearly 2 to 1 the House insisted on a further conference, and the bill was sent back.

Mr. Tawney at once went over to the Sensate to learn when another meeting of the conferees could be Jad. It took no long examination to discover that the Sensia conferees intended to stand by Tillman, and, in view of the overwhelming vote in the House against Charleston, but one resort remained—to put the St. Louis Exposition on a bill that must necessarily be passed. The sundry civil bill being then before the Senate, Mr. Depew started the movement by first fixing Buffalo, and to this was fastened, by Mr. Cockrell, the St. Louis bill as amended by the Senate. There is little doubt they will become a law.

Messrs. Francis and Spencer will remain until Monday, when they will return to St. Louis. Mr. Cobb will remain a while longer. The indications are that the sundry civil bill will be one of the last to reach the President for signature during the closing hours of this Congress.

hours of this Congress.

LEADING TOPICS

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri-Fair Saturday; lowes temperature in northwest portion; northerly winds, becoming variable, Sunday, fair and warmer.

For Illinois-Fair Saturday; west to northwest winds; fresh on the lake Sunday, fair and waymer. For Arkansas-Fair Saturday; southe erly winds. Sunday, fair.

1 Had to Spirit Shenkle Out of East St Louis. Hurled by Locomotive Into Load &

Fair Bill Tacked on Sundry Civil Meas ure. Persecuted Because He Loved His Child 2. Man Who Sold His Wife May Serve &

Dewey Refuses to Serve Under Miles. S. Says He Can Convict Lawyer Patrick. Webster Davis As an Author.

Nebraska Prison Destroyed by Fire, Car-Coupler Bill Bidetracked.

Fitz-George May Be Made a Peer. 5. Expects Cuba to Accept Terms. Ustick Gets Divorce. Thief Swallows a Dia

Plant System Train Beats All Records

The Railroads. 6. Sporting News. Race-Track Results.

7. May Combine San Jose Raffways.

g. Editorial. House Adopts Cuban and Philips Amendments.

St. Louis Women in Club Work. Christian Scientist Fight Is in Vain. Girl Tots Leave Home to Live in Big

Reviews of Trade.

Sunday-School Lesson.

0. Church News and Announce 11. Does Away with Telephone Girls.

Cuban Delegates Will Not Give Up. Quarreled Over Sale of a Horse. 12. Republic Want Advertisements Record of Births, Marriages, Deaths. 13. Republic Want Advertisements

4. Grain and Produce Sales of Live Stock.

Bank Clearings.

6. Kansas Author Is for Pro Change in Street Car Transfers.
Fender Probably Saved Their LeGigantic Combine Contemplated

sheriff Conlee tells this story of his exceeded expeditiously—that the little village of Carroliton had hardly aroused itself to as appreciation of what had taken place before the matter was a closed incident and shankled was once more on the train speeding out of town, to be landed in the Southern Illinois prison. Apparently little interest was taken in the proceedings by what few stragglers were to be seen on the streets at 7:39 o'clock, when the soldiers were marching down the street leading from the railroad station to the public square. The entire town had the appearance of the utmost indifference to the fact that anything unusual was taking place. Such remarks as, "Well, you've gothim," were heard now and then, but there was at no place the slightest manifestation of hostility. Greeted by an Acquaintance. When the prisoner reached the public square a friend waved his hand in greeting to Bhenkle, and the latter returned the salutation. Apart from this there was no incident in the journey from the depot to the Courthouse. Certainly the coolest and most unconcerned person present was the prisoner himself, who pulled away at a cigarette, and who seemed to think it no preat hardship to walk with manacle and in the midst of the soldiers, with the balled at their head and passed up the tains to the Circuit Courtroom. Here based was freed from his manacles, and after a wait of half an hour his Honor, here therefore the soldiers entered the building with the half was freed from his manacles, and after a wait of half an hour his Honor, here therefore the soldiers are an after a wait of half an hour his Honor, here therefore the soldiers are an after a wait of half an hour his Honor, here therefore the soldiers entered the building with the heads. When the Courthouse was reached, the collect and the provided of money he had on his person. Shenkel was indicated for the same time the terminally arralgeed and had pleaded guilty to the charge against him, Julge Thompson, came into the courtroom. Here the heads and p

The One-Candle-Power: "Get away! Don't spoil my boost."